

Missiskoui Standard.

Let Justice preside and Candour investigate.

VOL. 3.

FRELIGHSBURG, L. C., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1838.

NO. 44.

THE MISSISKOU STANDARD

IS PUBLISHED
EVERY TUESDAY MORNING,
BY
J. D. GILMAN, Printer,
To whom all Communications must be addressed; and if by mail, post paid.

POETRY.

TO S. T. P.

By Lieut. G. W. PATTEN, U. S. ARMY.

'Shadows and clouds are o'er me,
Thou art not here my bride,
The billows dash before me,
Which bear me from thy side.
On lowering waves brightened,
Dim sets each weary ray:
Thou art not here, my plighted,
To smile the storm away.'

Where nymphs of Ocean slumber,
I strike the measured staff,
With wild and mournful number,
To charm the wandering wave.
Hark! to the words of sorrow,
Along the fading main!
'Tis night—but will the morrow
Restore that smile again?

'Mid curtain'd dreams descending,
Thy gentle form I trace;
Dimly with shadows blending,
I gaze upon thy face;
Thy voice comes o'er me gladly,
Thy hand is on my brow,
I wake—the wave roars madly,
Beneath the plunging prow.

'Speed on thou surging billow,
O'er ocean speed away!
And bear unto her pillow,
The burden of my lay.
Invest her visions brightly,
With Passion's murmured word,
And bid her bless him nightly,
Him of the lute and sword.'

'And her of dreams unclouded,
With tongue of living tale;
Whose eye I left soft shrouded,
'Neath slumber's misty veil;
When morn at length discloses
The smile I may not see,
Bear to her cheek of roses
A Father's kiss for me.'

For the Burlington Free Press.

The storm which threatened to burst upon us is now passing away. The government, roused to a sense of the danger, which ill timed zeal was producing, is putting forth its energies to preserve our peaceful relations. The return to quiet will probably be as rapid as the excitement which threatened to disturb that quiet was sudden and extraordinary. The errors into which we have fallen, having their origin in the best feelings of our nature, a love of liberty and desire to extend its blessings, should be mentioned without any asperity and remembered only as cautions against extravagance in the extensions of our principles to people not prepared to receive them. The thoughtful man, while warmed with grateful emotions for deliverance from danger, will seek to deepen the impressions which the principles of good government make upon the mind by a proper improvement of the past. The demands of duty are always imperative, and none more so than those which as freemen we owe to our country and the world.

Admitted to the family of nations, we are bound by those laws which by common consent have been adopted by the civilized world, as rules of conduct in the intercourse of nations. While duty requires the faithful discharge of the obligations thus imposed, no real interest can possibly be promoted by any departure from them.

The excitement which is now passing away seems to have been founded in the assumed right of doing what we please provided it is done in the name of liberty. It is the agrarianism of governments, the *loco focoism* of nations. The principle is of poisonous nature—as deleterious to good government as destructive of private virtue. The effects will be the same whether exhibited in private life or on the theatre of nations. Where there is no restraint there is no liberty, and where nations seek only the gratification of their own wills there is no safety. One of the profound jurists of the age, after declaring that nations are equal in respect to each other, and entitled to claim equal consideration for their rights, says—'this perfect equality and entire independence of all distinct states is a fundamental principle of public law. It is a necessary consequence of this equality, that each nation has a right to govern itself as it may think proper, and no one nation is entitled to dictate a form of government, or religion, or a course of internal police to another. No state is entitled to take cognizance or notice of the domestic administration of another state, or of what passes within it, as between the government and its own subjects.' These principles thus concisely stated most emphatically declare the great law of social intercourse among nations to be *non-inter-*

ference. Each is permitted to establish its own form of government and regulate its own police, but must be careful to abstain wholly from interfering with that of its neighbor. This obligation is not impaired by any supposed inferiority in the government of the one, or superiority in that of the other. The government of France may in our opinion be very imperfect, as it undoubtedly is & may wholly fail in securing to its subjects the enjoyment of their natural rights, but that creates in us no right of interference. Our government is probably considered by crowned heads as of dangerous tendency, from the fact that the principles on which it is founded naturally tend to shake the foundations of all monarchical systems, but would that give them the right to interfere with us? assuredly not, and yet it would be but carrying out the principles we have so wildly advocated.

There can be neither doubt nor controversy as to the principles of international law, and it is surprising that any can hesitate as to the proper application of them to the contest in Canada. The idea that as individuals we may disregard those laws obligatory upon us as a nation, is anti-republican and preposterous. The nation is not an ideal entity. It is composed of all the individuals of the nation, and what is unlawful for the one is wrong for the other.

It is believed that much of this error has arisen from a misapprehension of the laws of neutrality, or rather from a misapplication of its doctrines. The laws of neutrality are intended to regulate the conduct of a peaceful nation in its intercourse with one or two other belligerent nations. The statement of the case shows that there must necessarily be three nations *de jure* or *de facto*. Thus in the war between Great Britain and France, General Washington issued his proclamation of neutrality, and to such a case the application is evidently proper. But take another case. It is but a short time since an insurrection broke out in the south part of France, and here it will be seen that the laws of neutrality as such could not apply. It was not a contest between two powers, but between parts of the same power, and the laws of neutrality can have no application to a power with whom no treaty could be made, who have no established laws, nor organized form of government. In order to be the subject of the application of the laws of neutrality, the power must be capable of being admitted into the family of civilized nations as an independent government. Apply these doctrines to the case on our frontier. A contest has been going on between the government of Upper Canada and a handful of men on Navy Island. Is this to be called a contest between two governments,—between two independent powers, each having a form of government? What absurdity! Navy Island must be elevated to the dignity of a sovereign state, an independent power or the laws of neutrality have no application. The error consists in giving to this contest a character it does not deserve, and to the parties a standing that is an abuse of the term government.

In determining the relation which the people now on Navy Island bear either to this government, or that of Upper Canada, it is only necessary to enquire after their national character without any regard to their moral characters, whether good or bad. This is a matter of great moment, and may help us to a right understanding of the subject. They must be considered as retaining their former nationality, unless that character has by some legal and rightful act been changed, and a new nationality assumed. McKenzie by flight from Toronto does not lose the character of a British subject, and Van Rensselaer is equally an American citizen whether in the streets of Buffalo or on Navy Island. It is ridiculous to suppose that any attempted organization can give them any title to the consideration of a government. It is far less entitled to such consideration than was the government of Sancho on his little island. It is stated that there are on the island about one thousand persons, of whom McKenzie and some half a dozen others fled from the province, while Van Rensselaer and all the others are fresh from the state of New York. It is perfectly obvious that this temporary change of residence does not effect their nationality, and their seizing upon a part of the British territory and taking up arms against the authority of the province, instead of giving them any claim to the benefit of the laws of neutrality, is a gross breach of the laws of nations, and should place them beyond the pale of its protection as a lawless banditti. They are no more to be regarded as a regular government than the Guerilla parties that infest the mountains of Spain, or bands of marauders that have their hiding places in the little islands of the West

Indies. It is a mockery to apply the laws of neutrality to them, and without imputing to them any depravity every felon that has the courage to make a bold resistance has an equal claim to its benefit.

Navy Island, it is to be recollected, is a part of the British Province, and if the presence of McKenzie is to give character to the transaction, it is that of a rebellion, but if, as probably the proper view, the great majority of numbers is to characterize the expedition, it is a seizure of the British territory, an actual war by native Americans upon the unoffending people of the province. In either point of view the laws of neutrality have no possible application. It is a state of hostility between American citizens and the province, and instead of conferring any rights of trade with them, their establishment is a violation of our statutes for which they ought to receive condign punishment at our hands. Are we to allow our citizens to seize upon the territory of a friendly power, furnish them with cannon, ammunition and provisions, for the purpose of open hostility and then talk about trading with them as neutrals! Strange neutrality. We cannot wink so hard as not to see this in its true light.—And yet strange to tell, this doctrine is gravely resolved within the past week by an assemblage in view of our State House.

It is an abuse of the word, to call the assemblage on Navy Island, Patriots, and he must have strange views of the just causes of revolution to give their lawless conduct that character. As I have in a previous article endeavored to show that the contest in Canada had none of the characteristics of a revolution, I dwell no further on that point than merely to remark, that never were two cases more dissimilar in their causes and circumstances than the contest in Canada and our revolution.

War can only exist, when the contest is between two distinct governments, and even then it gives no licence to the individuals to commit butcheries upon their opponents. I have no reference to acts strictly in self defence. By the practice of modern warfare, no one without a commission from the government would be licensed to take up arms for offensive purposes. A distinguished jurist says: 'if they have not a regular commission as evidence of that consent, they run the hazard of being treated by the enemy as lawless banditti, not entitled to the protection of the mitigated rules of modern warfare.' The world will shortly give to this expedition on Navy Island its true character, and happy will it be for us, if the firm stand taken by the President shall have the effect to keep out of view the part taken by our citizens. Far be from me the wish to blazon the indiscretions of my countrymen. I would not even mention them, but for the hope, that when the excitement of the moment has passed away, better views of duty may succeed. I choose rather to dwell upon those acts of the government, which are sure pledges that the giant energies of the nation will be exerted for the preservation of peace and maintenance of national honor, and that if need be, the arm of its power will be put forth to stay our own citizens in their mad career. We owe much to the President for his prompt and judicious course and a better selection would not have been made than the brave and accomplished general ordered to the scenes of his former glory. The course pursued by Governor Marcy and by our own Governor indicate their zeal for the public good and determination to pursue it, and the time is at hand when they will be applauded for their fearless discharge of duty. Already through the opening clouds a brighter prospect appears and in the returning influence of order and law, the apparent confusion of the moment will be forgotten.

Our government has assumed a high rank among nations and every man however humble his station has a deep interest in the preservation of its honor. Unlike other governments it has its origin with the people, is organized for their benefit and its end is for their happiness and hence a responsibility is assumed, unfelt and unknown by others demanding greater devotion and greater faithfulness. The principles of the government are but the reflections from the fifteen millions of minds which compose it, corresponding in purity or impurity with the character of the majority of these minds. Its power is but the accumulation of individual power. The drops collected on the hill side are gathered in the ocean of its might and every drop helps to swell the tide that bears the goodly vessel of state into the haven of peace or dashes it against the rocks of adverse shores.

A. B.

We subjoin some interesting extracts from the leading article of the *London Morning Chronicle*, of the 23d. Dec. They support the remarks we have made as to the exag-

gerated estimate of the danger here, and evidence the decided disposition even of parties considerably more inclined towards liberalism than Ministers are to shrink from no responsibility or national exertion to put it down. The remarks about the 'temporizing too long,' &c. are evidently suggested by the apprehension we have spoken of. Another week or two will have shown the *Chronicle* its groundlessness, and the substantial accuracy of the estimate long since formed and acted upon, of the *real* strength or rather weakness of the agitators, whenever they could be obliged *fairly* to test it.—*Morn. Cour.*

The intelligence received yesterday of the commencement of hostilities in Lower Canada created little surprise, for the previous accounts naturally led to the expectation of such a result. The French Canadians are now in open revolt against the Government of this country. Little more, however, can be gathered from the accounts which have been received than that the Queen's troops have had an engagement with the Canadians. It would rather appear that ultimately the troops gave way; but the accounts are conflicting and exceedingly vague. Up to a late hour this morning no accounts had reached Government, nor had any further information arrived in town.

That the Canadians had at one time cause of complaint we are not disposed to deny; but of late they have advanced pretences not only incompatible with their dependence as a colony on the British Crown, but irreconcilable with the interests of the subjects of British origin, both in Lower and Upper Canada. Blindly attached to their seigniorial laws, obstinately wedded to their old customs, they have endeavored to thwart the Government in its attempts to make the province available for settlers from this country; and no sooner obtained the control over all the financial resources of the province, than they exercised it in a manner to insure perfect anarchy. As it has long been evident that the Papien party were aiming at objects incompatible with a connexion with this country it is greatly to be lamented that the Government did not long ago act on more enlarged and decided views, laying the foundation of a system which might have preserved harmony among the various provinces of British America, and insured a lasting connection with England. But Government has temporized too long; & what might have been easily effected at one time, will now, we fear, be a matter of extreme difficulty, if not impossibility.

Were the French Canadians an isolated population, the English Government ought to say to them:—Let us part in peace.—it never can be worth our while to govern you against your will...the expense of keeping you down it would be madness to incur. But the two Canadas contain a large population of men of British descent, who have emigrated thither on the faith of receiving the protection of the Home Government. These men will never succumb to a narrow minded ignorant French peasantry; and therefore, if Government were even to withdraw every British soldier from Canada, the men of British descent would still resist the French claims. We wish it, therefore, to be understood that Government have not the power of terminating the rebellion of the French Canadians, and that, as the Englishmen of the two provinces will never submit to the dominion of the French, humanity prescribes the most vigorous course to Government. Rather than to submit to the French Canadians, the English would form a part of the United States.

So much we have thought it necessary to say in this state of the intelligence. Of course that intelligence gave increased interest to the discussion in the House of Commons last night.—We cannot think that under the circumstances it was judicious on the part of Mr. Leader to force the subject on the attention of the House: it cannot, we apprehend, be argued that it was seasonably introduced, considering the effect that might be produced by it in Canada, supposing the speeches of the hon. members for Westminster, Leeds, Kilkenny, Bridgport, London, Southwark, and Finsbury, to arrive on the other side of the Atlantic before the settlement of existing differences. It is quite evident likewise that all that was said could only be advanced in imperfect information, and that by the time the House again meets, according to the undertaking of Lord John Russell, (the 16th of January,) it will be in possession of as full particulars as the interests of the public service would allow to be laid upon the table. The incompleteness and even uncertainty of the intelligence already obtained was universally admitted.

It was clearly the wish of Ministers to remove any necessity for immediate debate. Mr. Leader's professed object was papers

—copies of dispatches and other documents. Before he rose to move for them Lord John Russell stated, not only that they would be produced, but produced at the earliest moment—to-morrow; so that members would have the opportunity of examining them during the recess; and he himself undertook to call the attention of the house to them when it re-assembled. As to the recess, also, Ministers had seen reason to change their course, and it was derived from the painful character of the latest news from Canada. Instead of proposing an adjournment until the 1st of February, his Lordship mentioned that he intended to move that the holidays should terminate on the 16th of January, not for the purpose, as his Lordship observed in his speech late in the evening, of shrinking from any responsibility which Ministers ought to sustain—not because they felt they were unable to adopt measures calculated to meet the emergency; but because they considered that, according to whole some Parliamentary usage, they ought not longer to defer asking the concurrence of the House in the general course of policy they designed to adopt.

It was evident, therefore, that nothing material would have been lost by the postponement of Mr. Leader's motion which, strangely enough, when he subsequently submitted it, was for the very papers which Lord John Russell an hour before had informed him there was no objection to produce. After the question had been canvassed for six hours, Mr. Leader allowed that there was nothing upon which the House could be required to express an opinion by its vote, and withdrew his proposition. If any important advantage could have resulted from the debate, of course the ultimate withdrawal of or perseverance in the motion would have been a matter of no consequence, and we only allude to the point to prove how futile was the whole proceeding, as well in form as in substance.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Dec. 22.

Adjournment.

Lord John Russell moved that the house, at its rising, do adjourn to Tuesday, the 16th January.

Lord George Bentinck thought it would be more becoming that house to support Government in any strong measures with reference to Canada. He therefore moved, that the house should adjourn to the 28th December.

The house then divided—

For the original motion..... 44

Against it..... 7

Majority against the amendment,—37

Lord J. Russell, in moving the order of the day regarding supply, said—I do so thus early, to give the member for Westminster (Mr. Leader) an opportunity of making any remarks on the affairs of Canada; but lest the hon. gentleman should have been misled by the intention declared by me in this house, I wish now to state to him and to this house, what my intentions are with respect to adjournment to the 1st of February, with a view to postpone business to that period; but, on considering the question of Canada, I shall not think that I am justified in now proposing so long an adjournment—(hear, hear,) I have already stated, that although Lord Gosford declared his willingness to remain in Canada as long as the necessities of the government required, yet it was his Lordship's wish to resign, when he found that there was no longer a prospect of a reconciliation being effected. According to that wish, I have informed the house that the government immediately relieved Lord Gosford from his duty, and committed the temporary government of Lower Canada to Sir John Colborne. I am rather understating the reports of Lord Gosford, when I say that they were of a nature to convince government of the necessity of decisive measures. But we thought it necessary to communicate to Sir John Colborne—when we entrusted him with the temporary government of the colony—that we had the greatest confidence in his steadiness and forbearance; and that while we trusted he would carefully abstain from, except in the last extremity, the strongest measures, yet in the event of the absolute necessity arising, to proclaim martial law...her Majesty's government would take the responsibility—and that we should give him all the support her Majesty could afford, in enforcing the obedience of the province. With respect to the accounts which the newspapers of this day profess to have received, I cannot speak with certainty, as no official account has been received. But from the manner in which the information seems to have come, and from our previous knowledge of circumstances, I have no doubt a collision has taken place between the troops

and an armed body assembled for the treasonable purpose of overturning the authority of her Majesty in Lower Canada. Such being the state of things, although I do not believe that Parliament could give greater authority than has been already entrusted to Sir John Colborne, I yet think we should not be justifiable to delay the assembling of Parliament for any long period—that we ought to bring Parliament together as soon as it can be done in any considerable number, either in respect to what has lately taken place, or upon what may be the intelligence between this time & the reassembling of the house, that the judgment of Parliament may be pronounced—(hear.) Therefore I beg leave to state now, that it is our intention to produce tomorrow all information that can be presented without injury to the public service, collected from the despatches received from Lord Gosford—(hear.) And further, considering that Parliament cannot be brought together directly after Christmas in sufficient number, still considering that we should not be justified in so long an adjournment as till the first day of February next, it is our intention to move that Parliament do re-assemble on Tuesday, the 16th of January next—(hear.) I may add that we do not wish to withhold any information from Parliament, but that in the middle of January we propose to call on them for such measures as may be deemed necessary; but whether the country is with us, whether it will agree in our determination, remains to be seen; our resolve is, that the well affected to the Crown shall be protected, and we are anxious not only to be acting by command of her Majesty, but with the full assent and concurrence of Parliament and the country—(hear.)

Lord John Russell trusted that his hon. friend and the house would feel satisfied that, in proposing the adjournment of the house until the 16th of January only, he did not wish to retreat from responsibility, or to declare that her Majesty's government were not able to adopt such measures as they might think fit in the present emergency. Had this debate not been carried on as it had been, he should have little to add; but he thought it necessary to notice the tone and language, of many of the speeches of those who had preceded him. He did not find fault with the philosophical speech (as it had been termed) of his honorable friend, the member from Bridport, who had said that if you had a distant colony, and complaints of grievances existed—no matter whether those complaints were grounded on justice—no matter whether those complaints arose from notions which were unfounded—no matter among what proportion of the people this feeling prevailed—it was the duty of the Parliament to effect a separation of such colony on amicable terms.

If he were to discuss this question, he did not know what conclusion it might lead to, for he did not know why it might not be applied to the united kingdom. Any part of the country might raise complaints, and upon this reasoning, they might even be told that the Scottish union should be put an end to.

It had been said that the question was the same as that which caused the American war. He fully agreed with the hon. member from Newark, that the question was totally dissimilar. America did not desire to avoid contributing to the expenses of the government, but denied the right of the British Parliament to impose the stamp act without their consent. But the story of Canada was widely different. In 1791 the constitution of Canada was settled, and an assembly established to be elected by the people. This country did not attempt to tax the Canadians, but left that power to their legislative assembly, and the disposal of the revenue too.

The Canadians demanded that the legislative council should be elected as well as the assembly, and that all persons holding offices should be at their pleasure. Because, their demands were not granted, they refused the supplies. The act of her Majesty's ministers was a defensive act, to prevent the Canadian government from being entirely put an end to. If they were to grant the demands, he did not think it would secure the peace of the colony. Suppose the council to be elective, and a bill introduced for preventing troops from entering Quebec or Montreal, and agreed to, what remedy would remain? The governor might refuse his assent to such a bill, but might not the two assemblies refuse the supplies, and then what remedy would remain? They would refuse the supplies on the ground that no troops ought to be sent. The position of Canada now, and of the United States at a former period, was as unlike as any two things could be. When the resolution passed that house last session, he did not indulge in decided predictions. He ventured, however, to express a hope that those resolutions would be productive of good, though there might arise, perhaps, some slight temporary struggle in consequence. Now that this struggle had commenced, he must say he felt no fears as to the result. His impression was not one of apprehension, though he would not speak with confidence.

It may be true that there were no means of securing Canada against the wishes of the people. Every thing had been done to show them that it was the desire of the government to conciliate as much as possible. They were lightly taxed and indulgently treated; they had no grievances to complain of, and he saw no reason why they should not remain contented under the British government. He did not look for-

ward to any early separation of the two countries. He knew not how far the principle of separation laid down by his hon. friend (Mr. Warburton) might be pushed, if temporary difficulties were to arise of a similar nature in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and in their other North American colonies, but certain he was, that, if they were to yield now to aggression, it would not tend to lessen their difficulties if similar circumstances should arise, as regarded the rest of their colonies in that quarter.

It is said that a struggle with Canada might involve them with other powers. He did not see much in this argument; but, if they were to assume a timid and pusillanimous tone—if they were to refuse to listen to those who looked to them for protection—if they relinquished her Majesty's loyal subjects in those colonies and withdrew the troops—if they acted a part so pusillanimous, and weak, and cowardly, they must, in that case, expect not peace but aggressive force, and even the scorn and contempt of other powers—(cheers.)—What would other nations say? Here is this nation, once so powerful, so great in war, so flourishing in peace, submitting to one of her colonies: we behold that sun, once so bright, sinking in the horizon, never to rise again. This would be the language, if they were to look to submission and timid defence rather than to victory. He must say, that he deeply regretted the language he heard that night from some hon. members, than which nothing could be more fatal to the best interests of this country.

The discontent in Canada may be overcharged or it may not, but it must be treated in such a way as to lead to no degradation of the mother country. If otherwise, indeed, they might be assured that no foreign possession of the crown would long remain under its control, and it would be useless to call parliament together for colonial objects, for nothing would remain to submit to their consideration, but stain, defeat, and dishonor—(cheers.)

FOREIGN.

The Speech of the King of France.—His Majesty states that France is 'free and tranquil'—the empire of the laws restored—her institutions gaining strength. The 'great act,' 'the amnesty,' 'the impulse of my heart,' he says, 'has proved the strength of my government.' The relations with foreign powers never promised a more durable peace. The Queen Regent of Spain 'supports with becoming courage and perseverance the rights of her august daughter.' The stipulations of the quadruple alliance are faithfully fulfilled. The marriage of his son, the Duke of Orleans, and of his daughter, Marie, fulfil his expectations. Of the Duke of Nemours at Constantine, he says, he 'took the part which belonged to him in the danger.' Recommends a testimonial of gratitude to the widow and children of Damremont. Says that Gen. Vallee, the 'old soldier,' never saw a more gallant action than that of Constantine. In Africa a convention has been concluded with France, and it is faithfully observed. A squadron has been sent to Hayti 'to smooth the difficulties' with that power, and another is going to Mexico, to secure the French Trade in that quarter. A treaty of commerce is concluded with Bolivia, and he hopes to effect the same successively with all the South American republics.

The finances of France are prosperous, and the revenues have increased. He calls the attention of the Chambers to the projects of law under the 69th article of the charter—also to the amelioration of the penitentiary system, to the public works, &c. He says he never found himself summoned by the Chambers under more favorable circumstances.

Belgium.—We learn from the Belgian papers that a circumstance has occurred on the neutral ground of Luxemburg, which may lead to collisions between that country and Holland. The King, in his quality of Grand Duke of Luxemburg, had ordered the trees of a wood to be cut down, in a part of the duchy which is claimed as neutral ground, or which is, in effect, in the possession of the Belgians. The local authorities of the latter remonstrated, but, having no force to resist, referred the affair to the government, and it has since become a matter of discussion to the chambers at Brussels. The Prussian garrison of Luxemburg, on the other hand, caused it to be understood that they would assist to enforce the order of the grand ducal government.

In the chamber several of the members gave it as their opinion that measures should be taken for repelling this invasion by force, and the Belgian minister stated that government would be prepared to act in accordance with the interests and dignity of the country. It is insinuated that the King of Holland has been urged to this step by the Prussians, who would thus take vengeance upon the Belgians for the sympathy manifested by the Belgian clergy toward the Archbishop of Cologne.

The affair seems to have been considered of no great consequence by the official parties, either in Belgium or Holland. It had no effect on the stocks, either at Antwerp or Amsterdam.

It is understood that the cabinets of France and England had been appealed to by the King of Belgium, and by their mediation it was expected that the affair would be amicably settled. The Dutch King, however, was carrying off the timber.

Prussia.—The Paris Messenger con-

tains a paragraph purporting to be extracted from a Berlin correspondence, wherein it is asserted that the King of Prussia entertains an intention of abdicating the throne in favor of the prince royal—a step which is much opposed by the counsellors of his Majesty, who pretend to foresee in the prince's accession the elements of a disturbance to the general peace of Europe.

An article in the Hanover Gazette, under the head of Berlin, Dec. 6th, contains the following passage relative to the Archbishop of Cologne:—'If the obstinacy of the Court of Rome should drive the Government to expose to the public the plans and projects of the prelate, and to prosecute him for high treason, it would be proved that he had engaged, not only in religious intrigues, but in political conspiracies, sufficiently criminal to justify the government, and warrant his being for ever deprived of his see.' The hint of this article is borne out by a letter from Cologne, published in the Leipzig Gazette of the 9th instant, which says there is no doubt of the Archbishop having been encouraged by the court of Rome, and also by some Belgian bishops; and which intimates that the Pope would not like to have the concordate with Prussia cancelled.

Russia and Circassia.—A correspondent of the Morning Chronicle, under date of Constantinople, Nov. 15, states that a letter had been received from Mr. Longworth, in Circassia, giving a most deplorable account of the state of the Russian forces in that country. The diminished army of the north was fast retreating across the Kouban, closely followed up by the Circassians, and the army of the south was also hastening its preparations to re-embark, having lost the greater part of its best officers, and more than a third of its men; having, as the loss work of the campaign, only succeeded in building two small field redoubts on the coast, which would in all probability be again destroyed by the Circassians during the winter. Mr. Longworth also adds, that during the late boisterous weather, as many as eight Russian vessels, including men of war and transports, have been wrecked on the coast; & that the fleet would, in a few days, return to Sebastopol for winter, having, as a proof of the efficacy of this famous blockade, only succeeded in capturing one boat during the whole season, notwithstanding the numbers, which, I may say almost weekly leave both here and Trebizond for the Circassian shore.

UPPER CANADA.

Parting Address of the Inhabitants of Toronto to Sir F. B. HEAP.

To his Excellency Sir FRANCIS BOND HEAD, Baronet, Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Knight of the Prussian military Order of Merit, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c. May it please Your Excellency,

We, the undersigned, inhabitants of the city of Toronto, & its vicinity, having heard of your Excellency's resignation of the Government of this Province, and of the speedily anticipated arrival of your successor, feel called upon to address you upon this, to us unexpected, event.

The period of your Administration, though fraught with events of the greatest importance to her Majesty's faithful subjects in this Province, and to the empire at large, has been so short as to enable us to pass it in quiet review, preparatory to the expression of our opinion on your Excellency's retirement.

The recall of your Excellency's respected predecessor, Sir John Colborne, so far as its causes were understood here, was calculated to create in our minds lively apprehensions, that in this, as in the sister Province, the experiment of submission to factious opposition was to be made, and that under the name of conciliation, encouragement was to be given to those whom we firmly believed to be inimical to the maintenance of our present institutions.

Nor were these apprehensions lessened when (from causes fully explained and understood) we saw individuals called to your Excellency's Councils, whose political principles we were fully convinced were not such as prevailed with the vast majority of the inhabitants of the Province, and upon whom we justly looked as enemies of British supremacy, and of our connection with the Mother Country.

Fortunately for the well-being of the province, in a much less time than the most sanguine could have hoped, the views of these parties were disclosed, and an opportunity was offered to your Excellency of showing to the people at large, that to you they might look in the fullest confidence for supporting the established principles of the Constitution.

We feel it alike a duty and a heart-felt pleasure again to record our warmest admiration and respect for the penetration with which your Excellency at once saw through their designs, and for the firm and uncompromising manner in which you met and baffled them; and that although your Excellency's course was treated with insult and obloquy by the House of Assembly, who in a vain effort at coercion stopped the Supplies, and made use of every effort to embarrass the Government and compel submission to their views, your Excellency persevered in your determination to maintain our happy Constitution inviolate.

The success of the appeal of your Excellency, made to the loyal people of the Province, ought to have convinced every one who was capable of exercising a sound judgment, that a straight-forward manly policy, based upon the maintenance of

British principles, and upon an uncompromising hostility to all who were opposed to them, could not fail to meet our wants and wishes, and to secure our permanent tranquility.

In this view we strongly approved, as we still continue to approve, of that proper and vigorous course, in the pursuing which, your Excellency dismissed from office those who had made themselves prominent in a factions opposition to your policy, and who attacked your Excellency in a manner which, as the Representative of the Crown, you could not have passed by without a dereliction of duty to our Sovereign.

From that period, down to the date at which your Excellency (as we have learned) felt it necessary to tender your resignation, we candidly confess ourselves at a loss to understand what policy it can have been, on which a difference has existed between your Excellency and the Minister of the Crown, such as to have occasioned your retiring from the Government of Upper Canada—indeed it would have seemed only necessary to have contrasted the situation of this and the sister province, to have established the superior wisdom and soundness of the course pursued by your Excellency over that which elevated the author of the 'Ninety-two Resolutions' to the Judicial Bench. But if further proofs were wanting of the confidence your Excellency's policy has inspired, it is to be found in that burst of loyalty and patriotic feeling which displayed itself on occasion of the insurrection, when from the East to the West, the province presented the animated and soul stirring spectacle of gallant men struggling who should be foremost in the field to subdue internal rebellion—to resist Foreign aggression—and die, if need were, in defence of our Constitution and highly valued connection with the British Empire. Nor can we avoid alluding with mingled pride and pleasure to the expression of kindness and high-minded sympathy which our late brief, but important struggle for our Constitution and Laws has called forth from our sister province of New Brunswick; and while we hail with delight the assurance, that they burn with the same loyal zeal and patriotic ardour which has animated the people of this province, we rejoice that under your Excellency's Administration we have been able to show those qualities and pursued that course which has gained for us the gratifying expressions of approbation and esteem.

The lesson which these facts is calculated to impress will we trust never be forgotten; and if it shall bring to the mind of her Majesty's Ministers a conviction, that by supporting in the province British principles and British supremacy; and discountenancing the foes of both, they will pursue a course alike honourable to themselves and gratifying to the people of Upper Canada—Should this, we say, be the result of the events which have occurred during your Excellency's brief sojourn amongst us, it will add another to your Excellency's many and well-founded claims to our deep and lasting gratitude.

In respectfully taking leave of your Excellency, we cannot refrain from expressing our earnest hope, that your Excellency will find in the approbation of our beloved Queen, and in the opinions and support of all the sound thinking portion of the British Nation, a reward for your never-ceasing exertions and untiring zeal for the welfare of this portion of her Majesty's Dominions.

To these expressions we also most cordially add our sincere wishes for the domestic happiness of your Excellency, and your amiable family.

Your Excellency will carry with you our public approbation; our private sympathy; and our kindly wishes—should the possession of the one or the other be gratifying to your feelings, it will serve to diminish the sincere regret we feel, in respectfully bidding you farewell.

LOWER CANADA.

The *Canadien* of the 31st January, requests the *Quebec Gazette* and the *Mercury* to answer the following question:—'If Mr. Papineau had co-incided with the disposition of the minority of 1835-6, would he not have turned the scale in favor of the conciliatory policy of the Government, and forwarded the country in the road of conciliation? We defy the two journals to answer this question in the negative.'

We take up the defiance for the *Gazette*, and answer 'in the negative.'

The majority of 1835-6, was for voting the arrears and the supply for the then current year. These had been withheld for the avowed purpose of compelling the British Government and Parliament to alter the Constitution, take the nomination of the Legislative Council from the Crown, and give it to election in the province. The British Government had refused its consent, to this innovation on the British and Colonial Constitutions; and the House of Assembly, including the minority, continued to persist in the demand. Had Mr. Papineau's influence been sufficient to 'turn the scale' in favor of the inconsistent, and tergiversating proposal of the minority, while really the whole House persisted in its demand, the grant of the arrears and the supplies could have effected nothing in the way of conciliation, but forwarded a little disgraceful *trickery*, which never produces conciliation, but new difficulties. Whatever may, in other respects, have been the faults of Mr. Papineau, he deserves credit in this instance, for manly consistency.

Nothing, in fact, could have restored harmony among the branches of the Legislature and the full confidence of the British Government, but the frank abandonment by the Assembly of the projects of Constitutional change which it first acted upon in 1831, and afterwards embodied in the 92 Resolutions. These were a seditious appeal to national prejudices, a hot bed for the seeds of treason and rebellion; but the minority of 1835-6 still persisted in them, and as well as the majority, are accountable for the consequences, although they may have wished to put off the evil day.—*Quebec Gazette*.

On Saturday last, the 3d of February, as Mr. Moses Knapp was on his return from Montreal to his residence at Cote St. Louis, in his cariole, accompanied by a friend, between the hours of six and seven o'clock in the evening—when passing through the village a little above the Cote a Barron, commonly known as Cadieux Village, was waylaid by two men armed with loaded sticks or bludgeons, (supposed to be Canadians,) who, rushing out of one of the houses, first struck Mr. Knapp from the rear of the cariole, with such effect & with such force, as laid him insensible, after which he was dragged out of the cariole and the blows repeated in so brutal a manner, as left him for dead; the person with him also received several blows, but not so as to render him insensible. After the ruffians had, as they supposed, effected their object, in having murdered the former gentleman, they very deliberately took their leave without attempting to add the crime of theft to their deed, which they might have done to advantage, as Mr. Knapp had a considerable sum of money on his person, which he had received that day in town. He is now so far recovered as to be out of danger.—*Courier*.

From the Montreal Herald.

About six o'clock on Sunday evening last there arrived in town about three hundred 'Highland heroes' from Glenagry. They were under the command of Major Macdonald, and were escorted by the Montreal Cavalry, the Queen's Dragoons, the Rifles, the Royal Irish, and the Royal Scots, and preceded by the excellent band of the Royals, and the Pipers of the St. Andrew's Society, playing the most esteemed and heart-stirring Scottish airs.

About four o'clock yesterday afternoon five hundred more of these gallant and hardy sons of Scotia 'wha winna turn back,' arrived in town under the command of Colonel Fraser. They were also suitably escorted by a military brigade, and preceded by the fine band of the 33d Regiment, playing, in the most efficient manner, appropriate Scottish airs. The officers and men of both divisions presented the finest possible and decidedly the most martial appearance, and were hailed on their respective arrivals, with the utmost satisfaction and the most enthusiastic and prolonged cheers, from the assembled thousands who eagerly crowded to witness their entrance into and march through the city. These detachments are, we understand, to be followed by two others, of respectively three and four hundred each. The whole to be stationed on the frontier to give the 'free and equal' bandits across the line, if necessary, warm and truly highland reception.

French Loyal Manifestations.—Monsieur Louis Perrault, one of the Gentlemen *rebels* for whom a reward has been offered, has written from Vermont to say, that so soon as 'Martial Law' is revoked, and he has a chance of trial by a jury of his countrymen, he shall deliver himself up. He is right, when his countrymen are permitted to decide whether he is a rebel or not, there can be no doubt that he will be declared 'not guilty,'—but when the law officers of the Crown will dare to insult common sense and patriotism, by allowing the fate of a rebel to depend on a verdict rendered by the French *Canadiens*, is a period we never expect to see arrive.—*Id.*

The Royal St. Eustache Volunteers, anxious to revive the festivities customary at this season of the year, recently gave a ball and supper in the house of Mr. McMartin—the use of which for the occasion had been kindly tendered by the proprietor and accepted of by the volunteers. About thirty-four couples assembled there on the 30th ult., who after 'tripping it on the light fantastic toe' till about midnight, then delightfully sat down to a most sumptuous and admirably arranged banquet, during the course of which the following toasts were duly proposed and most enthusiastically received:—

The Queen, God bless her—A times 4.
Captain Choquet, being called upon, spoke to the toast in a brief but exceedingly appropriate speech, in the course of which he alluded, with much feeling and great satisfaction, to the friendly understanding subsisting between Her Majesty's loyal subjects in the vicinity, of both Scotch and Canadian descent, and now that the unnatural and abortive attempt at rebellion had been utterly overthrown, expressed his sincere desire that the same kindly dispositions might ever continue; and, in conclusion, after returning thanks for the humane consideration and kind attention experienced by his countrymen of French origin at the hands of the British population, proposed,

The health of Sir John Colborne and the British Troops—which was drunk with 4 times 4.

After which were drunk, with the customary honours, the subjoined:—
Sir Francis Bond Head—4 times 4.
Colonel Wetherall and the Royals—3 times 3.
The British Constitution and Laws—3 times 3.
Our Officers...3 times 3.
Many other loyal, toasts which we have not time to enumerate, were also drunk with enthusiasm...after which dancing was resumed and continued till an advanced hour of the morning, when the party separated in high good humour, exceedingly delighted with the night's festivities. We need scarcely remark to our observant readers, that upon this, as upon every other really loyal manifestation, the health of Lord Gosford was guardedly omitted.—*Id.*

New Brunswick is loyal to the core. On the 21st ult. Sir John Harvey sanctioned an act passed by the Legislature, providing twelve hundred men for two years, to march to any part of British America, under the same regulations as the troops of the line. Fortunately their services will not be required in the Canadas. Sir John Harvey commanded the British troops at the gallant action of Stoney Creek in Upper Canada during the last American war and had circumstances required it, he would have marched at the head of his brave New Brunswickers to our assistance.

For the Missiskoui Standard. THE FIRE SIDE—No. 61.

There are, frequently, times in the journey of life, much calculated to teach us the necessity and utility of learning resignation to the will of God. We know that God governs the world, and that no creature is able to resist his power. But, inasmuch as we are very short-sighted creatures, and unable to perceive his designs until his purposes are ripened, there are moments in which the strongest minds are troubled with deep and painful anxiety. It is not enough that we exercise patience...for patience may be the result of apathy to passing events. The christian must rise higher, and while he waits patiently for the issue, he must exercise resignation to the will of the supreme disposer of all events.

God is not only the Creator of the world; he is also the preserver and ruler of the works of his own hands. If you have confidence in the skill and conduct of your guide, you will follow his directions. This is done in countless instances, through all the avocations of busy life.

'He that keepeth Israel neither slumbers nor sleeps.' That 'keeper' is the Preserver of man and of beast. 'A sparrow cannot fall to the ground without your heavenly father. Even the hairs of your head are all numbered before him.' It would, however, seem, as if this minute knowledge of our state;—this particular preservation of us on the part of HIM that 'inhabith eternity, and the praises thereof,' was too much for the strength of our belief, and the compass of our knowledge. For, we are slow of heart to believe; and we cannot follow a better example than that of the humble disciples... Lord, we believe, help thou our unbelief. If we are unable to scan the designs of Providence, let us confide in the wisdom, and knowledge, and goodness and power of HIM that guides. If, at present, he

moves in a mysterious way His wonders to perform, so that we cannot see the reason, or the design, of the commotions that convulse the little people of the ant-nills, or the rattling 'grasshoppers' of the earth, we may rest assured that, notwithstanding our ignorance, the wrath of man is held in chains which no human force can break, and that he is,

'From seeming evil, still educing good.' God, when there is need, suffers trouble to arise, for the two-fold purpose of punishing incorrigible offenders, and of manifesting his power and his glory among the nations. Believe that your great creator reigns—that he doeth all things well—that this world is not the 'rest' of his people—that if you submit to him, cast your burden, in the darkest hour of trial on him, 'HE will sustain you.' He cannot...will not...forget you. 'Your names are engraven on the palms of his hands.' He will, if need be, bring you safe, through all the cross accidents of life, to his eternal Kingdom. Do your duty now faithfully, and 'be strong in the Lord, and in the power of his might. If you do so, fear not. He will 'never leave nor forsake you.' The troubles of the present life are no worthy of a comparison with the glory that shall be revealed. There is a day of reckoning fast approaching on the wings of time, when all the workers of iniquity shall have to submit unto HIM whose laws they now slight.

'The great eternal scheme, Involving all, and in a perfect whole Uniting, as the prospect wider spreads To reason's eye refin'd clears up apace.' Till then, wait on the Lord, and be resigned to his holy will. What you know not now, you shall know hereafter,

'Why licens'd pain That cruel spoiler, that embosom'd foe, Imbitter'd all our bliss. Ye good distress'd! Ye noble few! who here unbending stand Beneath life's pressure, yet bear up a while And what your bounded view, which only saw A little part, deem'd evil is no more: The storms of wintry time will quickly pass, And one unbounded spring incircle all.'

At that day, to which the Poet looked forward with so divine a rapture, the dispensations of God's Providence shall be fully explained, and the ways of the SUPREME shall be vindicated to men.

J. R.

MISSISKOU STANDARD. FRELIGHSBURG, FEB. 13, 1838.

The affairs of Canada, at the last dates, were before Parliament. Lord John Russell spoke well. No fault can be found with what he said. Let him now act well. Leader and Molesworth, and Hume, spoke radically enough. The English government must necessarily be the freest upon earth, when traitors are allowed to spout treason, in such a place as the House of Commons.

In Upper Canada, we are most happy to learn, the troubles within and without, are for the present, quelled. The Militia are dismissed to their homes, with the warmest thanks for their gallantry and good conduct. Well might Col. Macnab be proud of his command, when he had volunteers under him, whose private property he estimated at more than a million sterling. What a mad scheme it must have been for either a party of rebels to attempt the revolutionizing, or a band of sympathizing foreigners to attempt, the conquest of such a country! The frontier papers all the way to Buffalo allow that the case is now hopeless. Pity they had not thought so from the beginning. If they had, it would have preserved that friendship, which every one should be solicitous to see in a flourishing condition between the two people.

It appears that some trouble was or is expected on the borders west of the Richelieu. We understand that Troops were on the alert in case of need. £00 from the Glengary volunteers came down. Our friendly neighbors will by this time, have learned, that the men of Canada will voluntarily defend their country from invasion. The conquest of which will be a little tough. Sympathizing with the French Canadians is the most bare faced humbug that ever was got up by knavery. Our kind friends want to help themselves to our country, and our property, more than to help the Canadians to their independence; and should they succeed, then, woe to the Canadians, whom they never loved...to their feudal system and laws which they would quickly throw over the fence—to their Ecclesiastical orders which they would soon strip of their tithes—and to their nunneries which would be given up to the Bostonians, and the New York Committee. It is truly astonishing that wise Canadians do not see what sort of liberty would be the most likely to come in lieu of what they have always enjoyed under the paternal sway of the British Government!

It is a loss to the two Canadas that such a man as Sir Francis B. Head is soon to be succeeded by a stranger in the country. The Governors of the Provinces come out with similar and 'precise instructions' in their pockets. As a part of the plan of general conciliation, Sir Francis promoted men to seats of honor and high trust, whom he soon discovered to be intent on revolution. Sir Francis dismissed them as soon as he found out their designs. Since that time, it has been rumoured that the subject of difference between him and the Colonial office, was his refusal to put in high offices men who have since taken arms against the Queen. How will this speak for the wisdom of the Colonial Office? How much in favor of the superceded Governor! In our Province, the plan of conciliation was carried on from low to high G, on the scale. Precise instructions were looked to without regard to the existing facts. The want of capacity to apply rules brought on the rebellion of the Lower Province, and most likely that of the Upper. The troops had to be taken down. In their absence, the opportunity was seized to effect a revolution. But the country

defended itself. Throughout the whole of the British Provinces, a spirit of determined loyalty broke forth which must by this time have convinced the rebels and their pretended friends that British America is not to be separated from the Mother Country. And long may that spirit continue! Nothing is more likely to make it permanent than the disgust that has universally been felt against the unfriendly, unjust, unhandsome proceedings of their neighbors.

For the Missiskoui Standard.

Where is that arch Traitor L. J. PAPINEAU? Echo answers where?—Perchance some of our southern 'Sympathisers' can, by aid of Maria Monk, trace his incognita. Her acquaintance with Nunneries might be turned to good account! Will some of Maria's confidential friends afford us the necessary information?

ONE WHO WANTS TO KNOW.
7th February, 1838.

Whereas, troubles have arisen in the provinces of Canada, and whereas it is our duty 'to enforce a strict neutrality' therein, and whereas the Town of SWANTON in the County of Franklin in the State of Vermont, has hitherto been very active in 'enforcing' said 'neutrality,' and that too without 'having troops at hand,' thereby relieving General Scott of great 'pain' as to said 'neutrality';

Now know ye, that I, Martin Van Buren, President of the United States, thankful for the bright example of American 'neutrality,' set by said Swanton, to all other towns and to General Scott, and anxious to show a signal mark of favour upon said Swanton for its services in 'enforcing' said 'neutrality,' have therefore erected, and do hereby ERECT, said Swanton into a SOVEREIGN KINGDOM, to be called the KINGDOM OF SWANTON, from henceforth forever, or so long as it, said Kingdom of Swanton, shall find it 'practicable' to 'enforce' said 'neutrality' without 'having troops at hand.'

Given at Washington, at the Capitol burned by the British in the last war, this sixteenth day of January, 1838, and of the true independence of the United States the ninth year.

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

JOHN FORSYTH,
Sec. of State.

NOT BAD.—A gentleman went west to look up a lot, after alighting at a tavern and getting dinner, asked the landlord if the place was healthy; if he could get a lot of land cheap; how many inhabitants there were, and how long the town had been settled. He answered that it was very healthy; that a certain lot, 25 by 100 could be had for \$26,000; that there were 500 inhabitants, and that it had been settled five years. The gentleman walked about town, visited the grave yard, and counted 1600 graves! He ordered his bill, packed up, and left the place as speedily as possible.

ENDEARMENTS.—A gallant wag lately sitting by the side of his beloved, and being unable to think of anything else to say, turned to her and asked why she was like a tailor.

'I don't know said she, with a pouting lip, unless it is because I am sitting beside my goose.'

Married,

In this village on the 5th instant by the Rev. James Reid, Mr. B. J. Hibbard to Miss Mary Ann Houck.

In Berkshire, Vt. on the 5th instant by the Rev. Peter Chase, Mr. Nathan Stephens, Jr., to Miss Alta Maria Smith, both of St. Armand.

Found,

IN this village on Saturday last, a pair of green Spectacles—the owner may have them by paying for this advertisement.

Notice.

The undersigned requests that all debts contracted with the late S. P. Lalanne, for business done in the Register Office, may be paid immediately to Mr. Ferres, Deputy Registrar, who is authorized to receive the same and to grant discharges therefor.

P. H. MOORE, Registrar.
Bedford, 27th January, 1838.

Register Office Notice.

THE subscriber begs to remind the public that fees for business done in this office are of small individual amount; that to open accounts for them must cause a great loss of time and a great deal of labour without any remuneration whatever, besides considerable risk; and he begs therefore to say that all fees must be paid when the writings are lodged in office.

The subscriber begs farther to intimate that having been admitted by Leon Lalanne Notary Public as a partner in his business, he is ready to execute all kinds of notarial writings with promptness and at a moderate charge.

J. M. FERRES,
Deputy Registrar, Missiskoui.

Notice.

THE undersigned Creditors of the late Simon Peter Lalanne, of Frelighsburg request a meeting of all his creditors at Mr Chandler's Hotel on Saturday the 17th day of February next, noon.

OREN J. KEMP.
ABEL HURLBUT.
JAS. MOIR FERRES.

Frelighsburg 29th January 1838.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted on note or book account to the estate of the late Capt. J. O. NAS ABBOTT, of Abbott's Corner, are requested to call on the subscriber and settle the same without delay; and all persons holding just claims against said estate to present the same for liquidation.

MARY ABBOTT.

Executrix.

Abbott's Corner, Jan. 21, 1838.

Notice.

A monthly meeting of the Directors of Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Missiskoui & Ironville, the following resolution was passed, viz:—That the Secretary be requested to give the following persons Powers of Attorney to prosecute and collect all sums due this company within the Parishes wherein said parties reside,—to wit:—
Jonathan Selby, Esq., Dunham,
O. J. Kemp, Esq., St. Armand East,
Nelson Adams, Bedford,
Isaac Hogel, Henryville,
H. Chapman, Esq. Clarenceville,
W. W. Smith, Phillipsburg.

By order of the Directors.
C. ROBERTS, Secy.

Phillipsburg, Jan. 6th 1838.

THE subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public that he has received his usual assortment of

**Dry Goods
&
Groceries,**

consisting in part of an extensive assortment of

**Teas, Coffee,
Spices, Tobacco, Domestic Cottons, &c. &c.**

which he offers for sale wholesale and retail.
W. W. SMITH.

January, 1838.

**Buffalo Robes,
Otter, South Sea Seal, & Jenett**

**CAPS,
Fur Gloves,**

Russia & Jenett Collars, &c. &c.

JUST received and for sale by
W. SMITH.

January, 1838.

**GRAIN, FLOUR, SALT,
IRON, HARDWARE,
Groceries**

**&
Dry Goods!**

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have on hand, and particularly at their

NEW STORES,

St. Joseph Street, opposite the Presbyterian Meeting House, a New and Complete Assortment of the above Articles, which they offer Wholesale and Retail, at the Montreal prices. As they have lately entered into the GRAIN and FLOUR Business, they would particularly request Merchants and others to call, as they feel confident that their Stock, for variety and quality, is not surpassed by any in the Trade.

JOHN THOMSON & Co.

Laprairie, Aug. 21st, 1837.

N. B. Orders from the Country punctually attended to; and Goods for the Townships and vicinity, delivered at the Railroad Store free of charge.

**New Firm
&
New Goods.**

THE undersigned returns his best acknowledgements to his customers for their liberal patronage, and begs to acquaint them, that the business will be continued at his old stand, in Frelighsburg, from this date, under the firm of

OREN J. KEMP & Co.

A General Supply of choice Articles are now opening and will be sold as cheap as at any other store in the country.

OREN J. KEMP.

Frelighsburg, 12th June, 1837.

**James Russell,
BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,**

**&
Blank-Book**

Manufacturer,
St. Albans,
Vt.

KEEPS constantly for sale, an extensive assortment of School, Classical & Miscellaneous Books and Stationary, consisting of nearly every article called for in his line, which are received directly from the Publishers and manufacturers, and will be sold for cash at a small advance from cost. Purchasers are invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Blank-Books

of every description, if not on hand, will be ruled and bound at short notice.
St. Albans, Vt., Dec. 27, 1837.

Notice.

ALL those that have unsettled accounts for Carding and Cloth dressings, must call and settle them either by payment or note, by the first day of February next, or they will be left in the hands of a Bailiff for collection.
JOHN SHATTUCK.

Is duly authorized to receive pay and receipt the same.

OMIE LAGRANGE.

St. Armand, Dec. 25th, 1837.

NEW GOODS.

IN addition to his very general assortment, the subscriber has just received a well selected supply of

Dry Goods,

suitable for the Fall and Winter seasons; together with

**Groceries,
Hardware &**



Crockery,

which he offers for sale low for Cash, or in exchange for produce, &c.

LIQUORS

by Wholesale and Retail of superior quality. Cash paid for

Salts of Ley and Ashes.

200 MINX SKINS Wanted.

All debts due the subscriber must be paid as soon as possible.

P. COWAN.
Nelsonville, Dunham, 3d Nov., 1837. 31st—
N. B. No farther credit given. P. C.

For Sale.

At this Office:

A SERMON

DELIVERED in Trinity Church, St. Armand East on the death of the Hon. and Right Reverend CHARLES JAMES STEWART, D. D., Lord Bishop of Quebec, on Sunday 10th September, 1837, BY THE REV. JAMES REID, to which is added a sermon on the same occasion, delivered at St. John's and Laprairie on the 17th September, 1837, BY THE REV. CHARLES F. REID, Assistant Minister of St. James' Church, St. John's, and Missionary at Laprairie, Lower Canada.

PROSPECTUS.

OF THE
BEAVER FALLS UNION,
AND
BEAVER COUNTY ADVOCATE.

THE 'Beaver Falls Union and Beaver County Advocate,' will be more especially devoted to the paramount object of imparting correct information abroad, in relation to the general advantages and resources of Beaver county, and the great manufacturing facilities and commercial claims of Beaver Falls and its vicinity.

For various commercial conveniences... undeveloped mineral wealth—unimproved water power, and manufacturing capacities—for the mild salubrity of its climate, and for the romantic beauty and sublimity of its scenery, Beaver county is not surpassed by any of the rival and thriving sections of the south and west. To present fairly our claims to public consideration—to point out the many inducements here presented to capital and enterprise, to exert their influence and efforts, in building up as nature has designed and contemplated a great manufacturing and commercial town, will be the primary duty of the Union and Advocate.

In accordance with public sentiment and expectations, the Union unfolds the banner of the 'Supremacy of the constitution and laws and Integrity of the Union.' It will yield its undeviating support to the cardinal measures and principles of the Whig party—comprising, as they do, those elements of political policy and action that have essentially contributed to lay the broad foundations of our constitutional liberties, and as a people, given us station and rank among the nations of the earth. It will zealously contribute its aid in exposing the ruinous measures of the national administration, which with mad violence and desperation, has been peaceably tearing away the supports...sapping the strength and marring the symmetry of the noblest edifices of constitutional government, ever devised by human wisdom, reared and adorned by human toils and virtues.

Conservative action and united resolution—compromising forbearance and enlightened patriotism, are indispensable to effect immediate political reform, and insure the wonted prosperity of the nation, and the permanent security of its free institutions.

The Miscellaneous department of the paper will be carefully supervised. It will be the aim of the Union to spread before its patrons a variety of entertaining and instructive information, such as to measurably satisfy the tastes and wishes of its readers. The rich fruits of science and the attractive flowers of literature will be so presented and displayed as to enlarge the understanding—enliven the imagination and mend the heart.

January 3d, 1838.

THE FIELD OF CORN.
Let others praise the myrtle flowers
From southern summers sprung;
The glory of Italian bowers
By bard and beauty sung;
While Rosalie's endearing grace
Is in my memory borne,
I'll not forget our trying place
Was in the field of corn.

The branching vines beneath our feet
No purple clusters bore,
But fruit more sunny-hued and sweet,
The pumpkin's yellow store.
The plaintive quail that harbored near
Prolonged his note forlorn,
And every sight and sound was dear
Among the Indian corn.

The green and trailing leaves at last
Were faded, crisp, and sere,
And over them the autumn blast
Bewailed their ruin drear.
By reapers from the tasseled stalk
The golden ear was torn,
And desolate became our walk
Within the field of corn.

A CAPTURE!—The usual quiet of our village was not a little disturbed on Monday last, by an array of military such as we have not been wont to see. At first came at about ten o'clock in the morning three companies of soldiers two of them regulars and one of drafted militia, under the command of Col. Worth, who had arrived at Dunkirk from Buffalo the same morning by the steamboat Robert Fulton, and who immediately on landing made a forced march to this village, (the witty host of the Dunkirk hotel says 'they went through the village like a portion of salts') the regulars were paraded on our public square whilst the militia corps proceeded to a certain depot of guns, lances, shot, powder, &c., and took possession of the same. Soon after several waggons came up, the implements of war were loaded in (except one load that was hurried off before the 'rig'lars arrived in the village) and the whole force then departed in charge of them to come to the boat. The whole business was quickly but promptly despatched, and Colonel Worth, is certainly entitled to much credit for his gentlemanly conduct on the occasion.

Soon after their departure the patriots began to pour into the village both by the main and Dunkirk roads; at first singly or in pairs and afterwards in squads of half a dozen or more, until by evening they amounted to some 500. They were nearly destitute of arms, and apparently of means of subsistence.

They were billeted out in different places for the night, and by contributions from our inhabitants, were furnished with provisions for supper and breakfast. But to see four or five hundred men (though some of them mere boys) thinly clad in the depth of winter, and without the means of subsistence, wandering about the country, with an ulterior object as desperate as that of overturning the British Government in Canada, presents to us at least a melancholy spectacle.

Tuesday Morning, 10 o'clock.

Our village is still alive with Patriots; but they are dropping off in small parcels and hending their steps for the west, and probably by noon will have all left us. There were symptoms of mutiny among some of them this morning, and a few actually turned their back upon their comrades and the cause and retraced their steps. The Patriots here we understand are under the immediate command or direction of Adj. Gen. McCloud.—*Fredonia's Censor.*

TERMS.

Ten shillings currency per year, payable at the end of six months. If paid in advance 1s. 3d. will be deducted. If delayed to the close of the year 1s. 3d. will be added for every six months delay. Grain and most kinds of produce taken in payment.

To mail subscribers the postage will be charged in addition.

No paper discontinued, except at the discretion of the publishers, until arrears are paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, two shillings for the first insertion, and 6d. for every subsequent insertion. Above six lines and not exceeding ten, two shillings and nine pence; every subsequent insertion seven pence half penny.

Above ten lines, 3d. per line for the first insertion, and one penny for each subsequent insertion.

A liberal discount to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements not otherwise ordered will be inserted till forbid in writing and charged accordingly.

STANDARD AGENTS,

Hollis Robinson, Stukely
Samuel Maynard, Esq., Dunham,
P. H. Moore, P. M., Bedford,
Daniel Campbell, Pigeon-hill,
Eliha Crockett, St. Armand,
Dr. H. N. May, Philippsburg.
Galloway Freleigh, Bedford.
Capt. Jacob Raiter, Nelsonville, Dunham.
Albert Barney, P. M. Churchville.
Abner Potter, Brome.
Jacob Cook, P. M., Brome.
P. H. Knowlton, Brome.
Samuel Wood, M. P. P., Farnham.
Whipple Wells, Farnham.
Henry Boright, Sutton.
Maj. Isaac Wiley, Henrysburg.
Henry Wilson, Lacole.
Levi A. Coit, Potton.
Capt. John Powell, Richford, Vermont.
Nathan Hale, Troy.
Albert Chapman, Caldwell's Manor.
Horace Wells, Henryville.
Allen Wheeler, Noyan,
Daniel D. Salls, Esq. parish of St. Thomas.
E. M. Toof, Burlington, Vt.
Enos Bartlett, jun., East part of Sutton.
William Keet, parish of St. Thomas.
Persons wishing to become Subscribers to the Mississinoui Standard, will please to leave their names with any of the above Agents, to whom also, or at the office in Philippsburg, all payments must be made.

For Sale,

IN Frost Village, County of Shefford, an excellent Two Story

House,

with a STORE and out Buildings adjoining, all in good order, with a Garden and sufficient Pasture for two Cows. There is also a Pearl Ashery attached, with a constant supply of water from a never failing brook passing through the grounds. The premises are known as formerly occupied by the late Samuel Willard, and are well worthy the attention of any person desirous of entering into business, or a country residence.

Possession given immediately, and terms of payment easy. Apply to
P. C. GILMOUR & CO.
Granby village, 3d April, 1837. 11f.

RAIL-ROAD LINE

OF



Mail Stages

FROM

STANSTEAD-PLAIN

TO

ST. JOHNS.

Messrs. CHANDLER, STEVENS, CLEMENT & TUCK, Proprietors.

FARE 3 1-2 DOLLARS, 17s 6d.

LEAVES St. Johns, Wednesday and Saturday mornings, and arrives at Stanstead Plain in the evening.

Leaves Stanstead Plain, Tuesday and Friday mornings, and arrives at St. Johns in the evening. Passengers from Stanstead, may, if they please, breakfast in Montreal the next morning. Thus he advantages of this new line are obvious.

Notice.

THE Sale of the Lease of the Farm and Tavern Stand, belonging to the Estate and succession of the late John Church, Jr. and consort, situate at Churchville, in the Township of Dunham, stands adjourned until further notice.

J. CHAMBERLIN, Executors.
S. WOOD, & Tutors.
Churchville, 20th Oct., 1837.

N. B. WANTED, 2,000

GOOD Cedar Rails,

to be delivered the ensuing winter on the above premises.

V3-28tf J. C. S. W.

Land Agent and Accountant.

THE undersigned begs to intimate having also commenced the first of the above branches, and respectfully invites individuals having real estate to SELL or LET to place it in his hands.

Believing that satisfactory transfers of real estate can seldom be made without personal inspection, he proposes to act only as a medium, through whom the seller can advertise cheaply and efficiently, and the buyer be guided in his choice. In accordance with this view he has opened

BOOKS OF REGISTRY,

in which descriptions of property for SALE or to LET in town or throughout the country will be inserted. These will be open to the inspection of Emigrants and others (gratis), every exertion being made to increase the publicity of the plan.

The Charge for registering for the first three months will be 10s. when not more than three distinct properties are included in one description; when over that D5; for succeeding quarters half these amounts. The same in every case payable in advance, and all communications to be post paid. When the parties are not known, satisfactory references as to the correctness of the descriptions will be required.

JAMES COURT,
Montreal 21st, August 1837. V2-20 2m
St Joseph Street (near the wharf.)

Notice.

THE business in the Factory of the Hon. ROBERT JONES, in the Village of Bedford, continues to be conducted by Mr.

FRENCH PAIGE;

a workman of superior abilities and experience. The following are the prices for which cloth will be dressed, viz:—
Fulling and Colouring, (all colors except indigo blue),

Ten pence per yard, if paid immediately; one shilling per yard, payable the ensuing Winter; one shilling and three pence per yard, if not paid till the end of the year.

Fulling, Shearing (once) and Dressing,
Five pence per yard, cash down;
six pence per yard, payable the ensuing Winter; seven pence half penny per yard, payable at the end of the year.

FLANNELS, all colors,
Six pence per yard, cash down;
seven pence half penny per yard, payable the ensuing Winter; nine pence per yard, payable at the end of the year.

CLOTH and most kinds of PRODUCE, received in payment.

N. B. MR. ENOCK WAIT, is employed to take charge of all cloth intended for the above Factory, and will return the same when dressed, Bedford, August 29th, 1837. V3 20 4w

New Goods!!

JUST received, a general assortment of New and Fashionable

GOODS

&

Staple Articles,

which will be sold as low as at any other store in this section of the country. Persons wishing to purchase will please call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

Jul y18th, 1837. LEVI KEMP. 3-14

NEW STORE

AND

New Firm!

THE subscribers have taken the store at Cooksville, St. Armand, formerly occupied by Geo. Cook, Esq., where they have just received a new assortment of Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Crockery and Hardware, Salt, Glass, Nails, etc. etc.

and almost every article called for in a country Store. The above goods will be sold at very reduced prices. The Public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

Ashes and most kinds of Produce received in exchange for Goods at fair prices.
A. & H. ROBERTS.
Cooksville, Dec. 6, 1836.

Card.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Philippsburg and its vicinity, that he still continues the

Tailoring

business in its various branches at his old stand, Day Street.

Having made arrangements to receive the latest Northern and Southern FASHIONS, and from the superior quality and low price of Cloths and first rate workmanship, the public will find at his stand inducements seldom to be met with; and, in returning his thanks for past favors, he hopes by unremitting attention, to secure a continuance of them.

Cutting done in the most approved style, at the shortest notice, for which nothing but Cash will be received.

N. B. WANTED, A BOY from 12 to 14 years of age, as an apprentice, for whose good behaviour security will be required.
DANIEL FORD.
Philippsburg, June 21, 1836. V2 11-1

PRIZE MEDALS.

THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY of Montreal offers four PRIZE MEDALS for the four best ESSAYS that may be presented on any of the following subjects:—

1. On the subsidiary sources of historical knowledge.

2. On the connection between local circumstances and national character.

3. On the St. Francis or any other considerable river of the Eastern Townships, from source to mouth, its navigation, its water powers, its ichthyology, with the scenery, statistics, geology & mineralogy of banks.

4. On the mines of Canada, with a description of those now worked, and their relative productiveness.

5. On the ichthyology of the Canadas.

6. On the medical statistics of the city of Montreal.

7. On the species of the genus Pinus, indigenous to the Canadas, their habitats and habits, uses and mercantile value.

8. On the geology of any district of the Canadas, from original observation.

The conditions are:—

1st The Essays shall be presented on or before the 20th of February, 1838.

2d The Essay may be in French or English.

3d The names and residence of the Authors must be concealed; to ensure which, each Essay shall have a motto, and shall be accompanied by a sealed note superscribed with the same motto, and containing the name and residence of the author. This note shall only be opened in the case of the Essay being declared worthy of a Prize; otherwise it shall be destroyed.

4th The successful Essay shall remain the property of the Society.

5th The Society reserves to itself the right to withhold the Prize, should no one of the Essays on any particular subject appear deserving of it.

The Essays to be addressed to J. S. McCord, Esq. Corresponding Secretary of the Society.

The medals will be of Gold, Silver, or Bronze, according as the Committee who shall be appointed for the purpose, shall decide on the merits of the successful Essays.

A. HALL, M. D. Recording Secretary.

June 15, 1837.

Canadian Christian Examiner & Presbyterian Review.

Published at Niagara, U. C.

THIS Work contains Original Essays, Letters, Reviews, on Doctrinal and Practical subjects in Religion. Dissertations on Ecclesiastical Discipline and Polity—on Select Periods of the History of the Church—on education—on laws affecting public morality, &c. Sketches of the lives of eminently useful and holy men. Subordinate articles, original or selected, on the progress, and character of any particular modern heresy—on schemes for promoting the kingdom of Christ—remonstrances against prevailing sins—letters on the spread of Religion in any particular locality, &c. Registers of the proceedings of various Ecclesiastical bodies—of the General assembly, and of Synods and Presbyteries in Scotland—of the Synod of Ulster—of Presbyteries in England—of Synods and Presbyteries in the British Colonies—and of various Religious bodies throughout the world. Reports of Missionary Societies—communications from Missionaries, under the directions of the Synod of Canada—records of facts in science and natural history, illustrative of Divine wisdom and goodness. Summaries of political intelligence, domestic, national and foreign.

The Christian Examiner is published in the beginning of every month, each number consisting of 32 pages, stitched in colored paper, forwarded to subscribers by mail or otherwise, at 10s. per annum, payable in advance.

ARMOUR & RAMSAY, Agents.

INFORMATION WANTED OF PATT TIERNEY, a native of the county Fermanagh, Ireland, who arrived in North America in 1827. His brother Owen, who is now in Montreal, is very anxious to hear of him; when he has heard from him he was in Caledonia, U. C. Adt dress Herald Office, Montreal.
September 21

Caution!

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a certain Promissory Note in favor of

JAMES GILLIN,

and signed by the subscribers for the sum of about

\$73,60,

and dated at Brome, on or about the 16th June 1836, as no other consideration has been received of him by them than the surrender of the spurious Note, which the public had, by the undersigned Helen P. Jackson, been cautioned from purchasing, as the Nos. 1, 2 & 4 of the 2d Volume of this Journal shew, and said spurious Note since it came into her possession, having been shewn to Elijah Rice, to whom it purported to be payable, he hath upon oath, denied ever having received of the late Dr. GEORGE W. JACKSON, the apparent signer thereof.

HELLEN P. JACKSON,
JOHN JACKSON.
Brome, 15th July, 1837.

Book-Binding &

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURING.

THE Subscribers respectfully offer their services to the public in the above business. Old books re-bound, pamphlets, periodicals, news papers, &c. &c. bound to order on short notice and on reasonable terms, in a manner not to be beat in this vicinity. Blank Books of every description ruled to pattern and bound to order.

All orders sent by mail or otherwise will meet with prompt attention.

HUNTINGTON & LYON.
College Street, Burlington, Vt.

TO PRINTERS.

WHITE & W. HAGAR, respectfully inform the printers of the United States, to whom they have been individually known as established Letter Founders that they have formed a copartnership in said business, and from their united skill and extensive experience, they hope to be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their orders.

The introduction of machinery in the place of the tedious, & unhealthily process of casting type by hand, a desideratum by the European founders, was by American ingenuity, and a heavy expenditure of time and money on the part of our senior partner, first successfully accomplished. Extensive use of the machine cast letter has fully tested, and established its superiority in every particular over those cast by the old process.

The letter Foundry will hereafter be carried on by the parties before named under the firm of White, Hagar & Co. Their specimen exhibits a complete series, from Diamond to Sixty-four lines Pica. The book a new type being in the most modern light and style.

White, Hagar & Co., are agents for the sale of Smith and Rust Printing presses, which they can furnish their customers at manufacturer's prices. Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Ink and every article in the printing business, kept for sale and furnished on short notice. Old type taken in exchange for new at 9 cents per pound.

N. B. Newspaper proprietors who will give the above three insertions, will be entitled to five dollars in such articles as they may select from our specimen.

E. WHITE & W. HAGAR.

New York, April 19, 1837.

WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS.

Novels, Tales, Biography, Voyages, Travels, Reviews, and the News of the Day.

It was one of the great objects of 'Waldie's Library, 'to make good reading cheaper, and to bring literature to every man's door.' That object has been accomplished; we have given to book buyers, and they have flown to the utmost parts of the continent, carrying society to the secluded, occupation to the literary, information to all. We now propose still further to reduce prices, and render the access to a literary banquet more than twofold accessible; we gave and shall continue to give in the quarto library a volume weekly for two cents a day; we now propose to give a volume in the same period for less than four cents a week, and to add as a piquant seasoning to the dish a few columns of shorter literary matters and a summary of the news and events of the day. We know by experience and calculation that we can go still further in the matter of reduction, and we feel that there is still scope enough for us to aim at offering to an increasing literary appetite that mental food which it craves.

The Select Circulating Library, now as ever so great a favorite, will continue to make its weekly visits, and to be issued in a form for binding and preservation, and its price and form will remain the same. But we shall, in the first week of January, 1837, issue a huge sheet of the size of the largest newspapers of America, but on the very superior paper, also filled with books of the newest and most entertaining, though in their several departments of Novels, Tales, Voyages, Travels, &c., select in their character, joined with reading such as usually should fill a weekly newspaper. By this method we hope to accomplish a great good; to enliven and enlighten the family circle, and to give to it, at an expense which shall be no consideration to any, a mass of reading that in book form would alarm the pockets of the prudent, and to do it in a manner that the most sceptical shall acknowledge 'the power of concentration can no farther go.' No book which appears in Waldie's Quarto Library will be published in the Omnibus which will be an entirely distinct periodical.

TERMS.

WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS will be issued every Friday morning, printed on paper of a quality superior to any other weekly sheet, and of the largest size. It will contain:

1st. Books, the newest and the best that can be procured, equal every week to a London duodecimo volume, embracing Novels, Travels, Memoirs, &c. and only chargeable with newspaper postage.

2d. Literary Reviews, Tales, Sketches, notices of books, and information from 'the world of letters,' of every description.

3d. The news of the week concentrated to a small compass, but in sufficient amount to embrace a knowledge of the principal events political and miscellaneous, of Europe and America.

The price will be two dollars to clubs of five subscribers where the paper is forwarded to one address. To clubs of two individuals, five dollars; single mail subscribers, three dollars. The discount on uncurrent money will be charged to the remitter; the low price and superior paper absolutely prohibit paying a discount.

On no condition will a copy ever be sent until the payment is received in advance.

As the arrangements for the prosecution of this great literary undertaking are all made, and the proprietor has redeemed all his pledges to a generous public for many years, no fear of the non-fulfilment of the contract can be felt. The Omnibus will be regularly issued, and will contain in a year reading matter equal in amount to two volumes of Rees's Cyclopaedia, for the small sum mentioned above.

Address, post paid, ADAM WALDIE.

46, Carpenter st. Philadelphia.

Wainwright's

PREMIUM

Cooking-Stoves

A General assortment of the above highly improved COOKING-STOVES, just received and for Sale on liberal terms, by

W. W. SMITH.

A Card.

MRS. BELLAMY, on retiring from the Commercial Hotel, begs to acknowledge her obligation to those who have so liberally patronized this Establishment, while under her charge, and trusts, that under the management of her successor, Mr. JOHN BAKER, it will continue to receive that share of public support which she feels confident his exertions will merit.

Montreal, May 13, 1837.

Commercial



HOTEL.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has leased the above well known Establishment, to which many improvements have been added this Spring; and no exertion will be spared on his part to maintain the well known reputation of the House.

JOHN BAKER.

Montreal, May 13, 1837. V3 6tf

INFORMATION Wanted of the time and place in UPPER CANADA where SAMUEL SMITH died some time last Summer, and of the persons holding possession of his property, who are hereby requested to communicate with the undersigned, the duly authorised Attorney of the lawful Heirs of the said Smith.

M. MORISON.

Quebec, 9th February, 1837.
Upper Canada Papers will please insert the above in their columns.

A New Work!

On the first of July, 1837, will be published, beautifully printed on good paper, of an extra large royal size, & neatly stitched in a colored cover, the first number of a new periodical work entitled

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Edited by

WILLIAM E. BURTON,

To whom all original Communications will be Addressed.

The announcement of a new Periodical, in the present state of affairs, may create some feeling of surprise, but having contemplated an alteration in the nature of a very popular monthly publication, 'Every Body's Album,' the proprietors deem it best to proceed in the perfected arrangements, and produce a periodical embodying the most wholesome points of the old work, but conducted with sufficient energy and talent to ensure the success of their new arrangements. The respectable and extensive subscription list of the Album, to which this work is designed as a successor will at once place the Gentleman's Magazine in a circulation at once equal to that of any other monthly work in the United States, and guarantee the continuance of its publication, with the certainty of payment to the enterprise of the proprietors.

The contents of the Gentleman's Magazine will, in every respect be answerable to the meaning of the title. We do not pretend, in our literary pursuits, to fly as 'eagles soar, above the ken of man,' nor shall we be content with merely skimming the surface of the ground; our pages will not be filled with abstruse predilections nor shall we display the brilliancy of our critical acumen in matters 'caviare to the milton.' In short we do not mean to be profoundly learned, nor philosophically dull. We wish to produce a gentlemanly, agreeable book—an epitome of life's adventures...a literary melange, possessing variety to suit all palates and sufficient interest to command a place upon the parlor table of every gentleman in the United States.

In the varied and ample page of contents attached to each number of the Gentleman's Magazine, original articles will be found from some of the most celebrated writers of the day—essays humorous and didactic...graphic delineations of men and manners...free and spirited translation of the lighter portions of the Literature of continental Europe. A series of original biographical notices of the principal stars in the Dramatic hemisphere. The current Literature will be reviewed in full, and liberal extracts made from rare and valuable works. An original copy right song, not otherwise to be obtained, will be given, with the music, in every number.

The Gentleman's Magazine will contain seventy-two extra sized octavo pages, of two columns each, forming at the close of the year, two large handsome volumes of one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight columns, each column containing one-third more than an octavo page of average proportions. Several engravings will be given in the course of the year; and the proprietors pledge themselves that the Gentleman's Magazine shall be THE LARGEST AND THE CHEAPEST MONTHLY WORK ISSUED IN THE U. STATES.

To induce subscribers to forward their names immediately, the publisher begs leave to offer the following inducements for Clubbing, the advantages of which proposition can remain in force for a few months only. The subscription to the Gentleman's Magazine, will, for a single copy, be invariably three dollars per annum payable in advance...but a five dollar bill will produce two copies to the same direction, or a club of ten dollars will command five copies.

All letters, postage paid, addressed to Charles Alexander, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia, will meet the earliest attention.

Editors occasionally inserting this prospectus & forwarding a marked paper, will be entitled to an exchange.